

WAS GOULD INSANE?

Financial Worry and Physical Exertion Not the Greatest Destroyer of Human Life.

For Humanity's Sake, After Thirty-Six Years of Nervous-Creeping Slavery, He Tells How He Was Set Free.

Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1895.—(Special.)—Since one of our prominent citizens suffered so terribly from tobacco tremors, has made known his frightful experience in behalf of humanity, the ladies here are making tobacco-users husbands' lives miserable with their entreaties to at once quit tobacco.

The written statement of S. J. Gould is attracting wide-spread attention. When interviewed to-night he said: "I commenced using tobacco at thirteen; I am now forty-nine; so, for twenty-six years I chewed, smoked, snuffed and rubbed snuff. In the morning I chewed before I put on my pants, and for a long time I used two ounces of chewing and eight ounces of smoking a day. Sometimes I had a chew in both cheeks and a pipe in my mouth at once. Ten years ago I quit drinking whiskey, I tried to stop tobacco time and again, but could not. My nerves craved nicotine and I fed them till my skin turned a tobacco brown, cold, sticky perspiration oozed from my skin, and trickled down my back at the bond of emotion and excitement. My nerve vigor and my life were being slowly sapped. I made up my mind that I had to quit tobacco or die. On October 1 I stopped, and for three days I suffered the tortures of the damned. On the third day I got so bad that my partner accused me of being drunk. I said, 'No I have quit tobacco.' 'For God's sake man,' he said, offering me his tobacco box, 'take a chew; you will go wild,' and I was wild. Tobacco was forced into me and I was taken home dazed. I saw double and my memory was gone, and I could not tell how I got to bed. I chewed and smoked, which I did until towards night, when my system got tobacco-soaked again. The next morning I looked and felt as though I had been through a long spell of sickness. I gave up in despair, as I thought that I could not cure myself. Now, for suffering humbly, I tell what saved my life. Providence evidently answered my good wife's prayers and brought to her attention in our paper an article which read: 'Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.'

"What a sermon and warning in these words! Just what I was doing. I told about a guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit, called No-To-Bac. I sent to Drug-Herder for a box. Without a grain of faith I spit out my tobacco cud, and put into my mouth a little tablet upon which was stamped No-To-Bac. I know it sounds like a lie when I tell you that I took eight tablets the first day, seven the next, five the third day, and all the nerve-creeping feeling, restlessness and mental depression was gone. It was too good to be true. It seemed like a dream. That was a month ago. I used one box. It cost me \$1, and it is worth a thousand. I gained ten pounds in weight and lost all desire for tobacco from the first day. I sleep and eat well, and I have benefited in more ways than I can tell. No, the cure was no exception in my case. I know of ten people right here in Caldwell who have bought No-To-Bac from Hasler, and they have been cured. Now that I realize what No-To-Bac has done for me and others, I know why it is that the makers of this wonderful remedy, the Sterling Remedy Company, of New York and Chicago, say: 'We don't claim to cure every case. That's fraud's talk; a lie; but we do guarantee three boxes to cure the tobacco habit, and in case of failure we are perfectly willing to refund money.' I would not give a public endorsement if I were not certain of its reliability. I know it is backed by men worth a million. No-To-Bac has been a God-send to me, and I firmly believe it will cure any case of tobacco-using if faithfully tried, and there are thousands of tobacco slaves who ought to know how easy it is to get free. There's happiness in No-To-Bac for the prematurely old men, who think as I did that they are old and worn out, when tobacco is the thing that destroys their vitality and manhood."

The public should be warned, however, against the purchase of any of the many imitations on the market, as the success of No-To-Bac has brought forth a host of counterfeiters and imitators. The genuine No-To-Bac is sold under a guarantee to cure, by all druggists and every tablet has the word No-To-Bac plainly stamped thereon, and you run no physical or financial risk in purchasing the genuine article.

Bacon—That man Black, who plays the heavy villain in the new drama, must have a wonderful constitution. Egbert—Why? Bacon—He smokes an entire box of cigarettes in the first act and doesn't die until the last act.—Yonkers Statesman.

SUGGESTIVE FIGURES.

Chicago university has 107 instructors.

The Y. M. C. A. has 467,515 members.

Jerusalem has 135 places where liquor is sold, the license fees going to Constantinople.

The United States fish hatchery in Green Lake station, Ellsworth, Me., is valued at \$5,500,000.

According to the Boston Journal, 3,000 children of Boston are denied instruction because of a lack of accommodations.

As an indication of how the slave trade survives in Africa, it is stated that last summer a caravan of 10,000 camels and 4,000 slaves left Timbuctoo for Morocco.

Seven hundred and thirty students were graduated last year from the university of Michigan, the largest number ever graduated from an American college in a single year.

The Chicago Civic Federation declares that there are 60,000 victims of the opium habit in the town. This vast congregation of opium-eaters and morphine consumers keeps alive 100 public smoking places.

Out of twenty-three states in which pig iron was produced in 1893 three, Minnesota, Indiana and North Carolina, were not reported as making a single ton in 1894. In the country as a whole there was a falling off of 467,114 tons.

The proprietor of a certain Ohio kennel taught one of his most promising pups to talk and then killed him because one day he was mean enough to tell the wife of the proprietor that he saw him buy a new dress pattern for the hired girl.

Uncle Sam's mines produce 113,327,845 tons of bituminous coal and 46,850,450 tons of anthracite.

A BRAINLESS FROG.

Pat Through Its Tricks Before a Gathering of Anatomists.

A brainless frog was one of the features of interest at the second and last day's session of the association of American anatomists, held at the college of physicians and surgeons, says the New York Sun. It was exhibited by Dr. Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell university, and it was brought upon the scene after Dr. Wilder had read his paper on "Some Anomalies of the Brain," which followed a discussion on "The Significance of Anomalies," opened by Dr. Thomas Dwight, of the Harvard medical school. Dr. Wilder said that a recent mishap he had met with had set him to thinking of the origin of man.

"I nearly turned my foot," he said, "in stepping off a board walk some time ago. In thinking over it I couldn't help asking myself why, in the matter of ankle, I wasn't like a horse or a jackass. Then I came to a conclusion. I don't say we have ape ancestry, but it seems to me not unlikely that our ankles are weak because our ancestors lived in trees, and didn't use their ankles to the extent we do."

Then Dr. Wilder brought out his brainless frog. It was a good-sized, lusty-looking batrachian, and it was in a bottle. Dr. Wilder handled the bottle gingerly while he explained that he had taken the frog's brains out on December 7, the frog being under the influence of ether. He then tilted the bottle and rolled the frog out on a table. All the men of science gathered around and examined the scar behind the frog's left ear, where the brain had been taken out.

The frog, meanwhile, had got into a squat, and gazed stupidly straight before him. He was motionless, and when Dr. Wilder passed his hand quickly before his bulbous eyes, the frog didn't even blink.

"That shows," said Dr. Wilder, with a little pride, "that froggishness has enough brains left to realize the impression given to the eye."

When the doctor touched the frog's back, however, he wriggled and made a movement as if he'd like to get away, only he hadn't enough energy to do so. Then Dr. Wilder brought out a wicker cylinder, and when the frog was placed on top of it he knew enough to keep from sliding off, or to keep it from slipping from under him.

The frog, having shown himself off in this trick, was put in a glass basin half full of water. Instantly he struck out and swam as if his head were full of brains.

"That," said Dr. Wilder, "is just like a frog that has a mind."

Then a bit of meat was got and forced down the frog's throat with the aid of forceps. For a moment the meat rested there, the frog not knowing enough to swallow. But presently it must have choked him, for he gave a great gulp and bolted it.

"That," said Dr. Wilder, triumphantly, "is reflex action."

The end of the frog's accomplishments having been reached, he was put back in his bottle. It is said he may live for seven or eight months without a brain.

CONDUCTOR WAS HORRID.

She Was Talking of Her Birthday and He Ran Her Age Up.

Loud talk in public places, such as restaurants and public conveyances, is more of a European than an American custom, but occasionally you meet Americans, or persons born in this country of foreign parents, who have that European habit strongly developed. Sometimes this habit occasions embarrassment to those who indulge in it.

A woman, dressed gaudily and in a way that did not comport with her years—for she was in the neighborhood of two score, while her attire would have been more appropriate for a girl of 17—entered the Cottage Grove car a few days ago, according to the Chicago Times.

It was evident from her attire that she had an object in concealing her age. Her escort was about 35 years old. Her actions denoted that she was either his sweetheart, or trying to be.

The woman talked very loudly; her escort answered quietly. Everybody in the car could hear every word she said. When the car reached Forty-first street she announced:

"My birthday will be to-morrow."

"Indeed!" replied the escort, "I am glad you have imparted the information. It will give me the op—"

"Now, see if you are a good guesser. Guess how many," she interrupted.

"Oh, I wouldn't like to try."

"Go on. Guess how many."

"Forty-second!" cried the conductor.

The passengers struggled to suppress laughter. The woman's escort smiled, but the woman looked angry.

"Let's get out!" she said softly—the only thing she had not said loudly.

COULDN'T FORGIVE HAD SINGING.

About the year 1753, a minor canon from the cathedral of Gloucester offered his services to Handel to sing.

His offer was accepted, and he was employed in the choruses. Not satisfied with this, he requested leave to sing a solo. This request also was granted; but he executed his solo so little to the satisfaction of the audience that to his great mortification, he was violently hissed. When the performance was over, Handel said to him, gravely: "I am sorry, very sorry for you, indeed, my dear sir; but go back to your church in the country. God will forgive you for your bad singing; but these wicked people in London, they will not forgive you!"—Argonaut.

Uncle Sam's mines produce 113,327,845 tons of bituminous coal and 46,850,450 tons of anthracite.

HAPPENINGS IN KANSAS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO DWELLERS IN THE SUNFLOWER.

The Week's Review of Personal and General News Condensed to Short Paragraphs for the Convenience of Hurried Readers.

Alexander Zane, a prominent Wyandotte Indian, was shot and killed by his son-in-law, Jerry Wallace at Baxter Springs. Zane is a member of the well known Wyandotte family of that name.

Governor Morrill has appointed G. V. Bartlett of Ford county commissioner of forestry. The salary is \$800 a year. The governor has also appointed Bennett Brown of Linn county state mine inspector. The salary is two thousand dollars a year.

Judges Gilkinson, Garver and Clark, new appellate court judges, met at Topeka Tuesday and elected P. M. Lockhart clerk of the Western division and S. R. Bradford of the Eastern division. Court will hold its first session at Concordia in May. D. A. Valentine of the Clay Center Times, was appointed clerk at Concordia, Northern division.

Congressman Charles Curtis, the man who represents Topeka and the Fourth district in the lower house of congress, has returned from Washington, and is now at home in North Topeka. Congressman Curtis says he expects an extra session of congress will be called, and says there will be no opposition to the election of Tom Read as Speaker of the house.

Henry F. Oelschlager of Leavenworth, treasurer of the Kansas district of the German Lutheran church synod, sent \$1,000 to the west to be distributed among the sufferers, \$900 going to Eastern Colorado, and \$100 to Western Kansas. The money is distributed by missionaries of the German Lutheran church. This remittance makes \$6,000 sent out among the sufferers by Treasurer Oelschlager the past few months.

Twelve of the forty-nine counties in Kansas which were included in the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of seed grain for needy farmers have refused the aid offered, and the money apportioned to them will be cornered into the treasury. These are the counties and the amounts: Barber, \$3,454; Clark, \$738; Comanche, \$736; Finney, \$1,521; Gray, \$643; Lane, \$767; Hamilton, \$743; Meade, \$867; Morris, \$4,655; Ness, \$1,026; Seward, \$554; Stanton, \$330.

The Leavenworth Times says: Some future president of the United States will be greatly astonished some day by the receipt of a letter from General U. S. Grant. General Grant and his son Fred were both graduates from West Point, and the General was also very anxious that his son be educated at that institution. Before he died he wrote a personal letter to the man who should be president of the United States at the time when his grandson should reach a suitable age, asking him to appoint the young man to a cadetship at West Point. The letter is now in Colonel Fred Grant's possession.

The state board of health has elected Dr. Taylor E. Raines, of Concordia, president, and Dr. T. Kirkpatrick, of Wephalia, secretary. The latter will succeed Dr. H. A. Dykes July 1. The contest for the secretaryship was warm, the candidates, besides Dr. Kirkpatrick, being G. W. Hollenback, of Cimarron; J. L. Rouze, of McPherson; A. B. Wolverton, of Topeka; J. P. Green, of Washington; Henry W. Roby, of Topeka, and J. W. Sterret, of Jetmore. The board elected Dr. J. L. Gilbert, of Topeka, state chemist. The new executive committee is Dr. O. M. Smith, of Washington; Dr. T. E. Raines, of Concordia, and Dr. M. R. Ward, of Topeka. Dr. A. Gifford, of Lawrence, and Dr. P. D. St. John, of Wichita, were named as delegates to the next meeting of the public health association.

Mrs. Mary Lease has again decided to not retire from the State Board of Charities. In 1894 Governor Lewelling got tired of her way of talking "reform" politics and issued an order removing her from the board, at the same time appointing a man to succeed her. But Mrs. Lease objected, and the objection was sustained by the supreme court. It was held that the Governor had no right to remove her without an investigation. One day last week Governor Morrill appointed George A. Clark to succeed Mrs. Lease on the board. The appointment was confirmed by the senate. The Governor figured that Mrs. Lease's term had expired. Mrs. Lease claims that her term does not expire till February, 1896. She says that she was appointed for a three year term. The senate record, she says, shows that she was appointed to succeed Colonel Rhodes, who served a full three year term. Mrs. Lease held a conference with her attorney, Eugene Hagan, and he took the case under advisement. Mrs. Lease says she bears no ill feeling toward Governor Morrill, but declares that if Hagan finds any law to sustain her claim she will go into the courts and fight for her rights.

Judge Lucien Earle of McPherson, questions the constitutionality of the law abolishing six judicial districts. Judge Earle's district, Twenty-fifth, is one of the districts abolished. It is understood that he will make a test case in the supreme court.

In a speech at Canton, O., Senator Pepper predicted that the Populists would be absorbed by a new anti-monopoly party.

The partly decomposed body of a child was found Saturday under the platform of the R. & M. depot at Atchison.

Sol Miller, editor of the Troy Chief, declined a place on the Kansas board of pardons.

Aloah H. Thompson of Kansas, clerk in the pension office has been promoted to the \$1,000 class.

The city council of Lawrence passed an ordinance absolutely prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or cigarette paper in the city limits to anyone.

The Knights of Pythias of Nickerson have just completed a fine hall, which is the pride, not only of every member of the order in that village, but the entire populace as well.

The state board of irrigation met again Thursday morning in the office of the state board of agriculture and selected Russell, Kans., as the place for the location of the office of the board.

A fire in Axtell, 13 miles West of Seneca, destroyed Olston Bros' dry goods store, Ely Bros' and Axtell Hardware and Implement Co. The plate-glass windows in the W. J. Waugh's new building, also a part of the plate-glass in the opera house block, was destroyed. Loss, \$22,000; insurance less than \$10,000.

Warden Chase of the state penitentiary, has begun injunction proceedings in the district court to restrain the appointment of an investigating committee to look into the penitentiary management. The ground for the injunction is an alleged defect in the title to the law conferring power to appoint such committees.

A few days ago Dick Heaton and Harry Steiner of Oberlin, each 19 years of age, ran away to become cowboys. They packed a grain sack with bread, pie, cake, salt and other articles, such as steel traps, blankets and an old revolver and knife, and started westward but the second raining night melted their unsheltered supplies and their courage, and they returned home.

Harry Davis of Emporia is home from his African trip. The young man was given up for lost by his parents and friends and was not heard from for over eighteen months. He was traveling around all over Africa and has just come from Cape Town on the east coast. He started from Africa in January and reached New York last Wednesday and is glad to get home.

The total bonded indebtedness of Kansas is \$788,500. Of this amount \$523,560 is owned by the Kansas permanent school fund, and \$9,000 by the university fund leaving only \$255,000 owned by outside parties. Thus the actual debt is only \$256,000. With the \$1,301,486.85 on hand in the treasury the last day of February, the credit of Kansas ought to be a long ways above par.

The residence of Seneca Heath, half a mile from Muscatat, built by Major Downs as a country residence in the early days, has been destroyed by fire together with much of its contents. The house cost \$5,000, and was insured for \$3,000. Mr. Heath bought the property several years ago, and sustained quite a loss upon household goods and valuable collections. Mr. Heath was in Atchison when the fire occurred.

The state board of irrigation met at Topeka Tuesday, but in the absence of W. B. Sutton organization was deferred until Wednesday. All of the other members were present and spent the afternoon in discussing a system to be established. Twenty wells will be sunk as soon as the machinery can be procured or contracts let, and a majority of the board appears to be agreed upon making the greater number of water tests in the extreme western part of the state.

One of the most profitable industries in Southern Kansas is the growing of cotton. It has become an important feature in the agricultural line, and in Montgomery, Labette and Chautauqua counties many farmers are turning their attention to this crop and find it more profitable than other. Montgomery county produces cotton that equals the average of any state in the Union, and is considered the best sent to the St. Louis market.

Ford county farmers are feeling jubilant over the agricultural outlook, says the Globe-Republican. The wheat acreage is as large as ever before, and they believe that the harvest will equal if not exceed that of 1892. Hundreds of acres will be planted to barley, oats, sorghum, kafir corn and other spring crops.

The Kansas Methodists opened their conference informally at Leavenworth last Monday evening. A large attendance was present. The first session of the Kansas conference was held in Lawrence, October, 1895, presided over by Bishop Osaman C. Baker, after whom Baker University was named. The session was held in a tent, and sixteen members composed the conference, of whom only two survive, and each is passed his three-score years and ten—B. F. Bowman and J. Dennison. The roll of the conference now numbers 163, although its limits now confine it to the Eastern portion of the state. From it has been formed three other conferences—the South Kansas, the Southwest Kansas and the Northwest Kansas, averaging 100 members each. The lay membership in these four conferences is nearly 100,000.

The board of public works, with Architect J. G. Haskell has been in session at Hutchinson over the reformatory matter. They spent the day on the grounds looking over the partially completed buildings and devising means for their completion. Architect Haskell stated that the work on the buildings would be begun at once and pushed as far as the money appropriation by the legislature would go.

A mule has just died in Marion county, which its owner drove from Illinois to Kansas in 1874.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Russia's rye crop is 792,000,000 bushels.

Baltimore sends cotton duck to Japan.

England makes 6400 locomotives a year.

Belgium has a 3,542 feet deep coal mine.

Russian railroads have women's smoking cars.

Typewriting is taught in Chicago public schools.

It is said that beggary is decreasing in New York.

There are 14,500 miles of rabbit-proof fencing in Australia.

Five hundred earthquakes shook the Japanese every year.

Two centuries have increased England's wealth forty fold.

Leather trunks were used in Rome as early as the time of Caesar.

Briars Had a Hundred Arms. Nervousness has as many queer symptoms. But whatever these may be, they one and all depart in consequence of the soothing, invigorating influence of Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, which tones the system through the medium of thorough digestion and assimilation. Tremulous nerves soon acquire steadiness by its use. It promotes sleep and appetite and fortifies the system against disease. Headache, constipation, rheumatism and kindred troubles are relieved by it.

Compressed gas is used for locomotive headlights in South America.

A railroad in France uses tank cars for the transportation of wine.

Coe's Cough Balsam. Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

The first shipment of iron ore from the United States to Europe was made in 1708.

Calico was first introduced from Calicut, in India, as stuff for gentlemen's clothes.

Mudie's circulating library in London has 3,000,000 books constantly in circulation and employs 173 people.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

Vienna is to have an elevated railroad with the wheels on top of the cars, which will hang suspended from the rails.

"Eaton's Magic Corn Salve." Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

The shadow of Mount Diablo was recently photographed as it was thrown against another mountain 50 miles away.

The largest kitchen in the world is in that great Parisian store, the Bon Marche, which has four thousand employees.

The Chinese government levies a regular tax on beggars and gives them in return the privilege of begging in a certain district.

Know all women

that there is one rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, and all-pain remedy, as harmless as water, and sure as taxes—It is St. Jacobs Oil—used by everybody,—sold everywhere.



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Comes soon to all who employ the helpful services of

CLAIRETTE SOAP

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The N. K. Fairbank Company, - St. Louis.